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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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The News.

By the Eastern mail we have New York papers to May 21. There was nothing of interest transpiring in the States, more than the every day occurrences, such as fires, explosions, loss of life by accidents of all kinds.—Negro stealing, murders, robberies, &c., which have become so frequent that they cease to produce much excitement.

The most exciting topic of the day is the European war which seems to be progressing about as fast as time will permit, though little or no fighting had been done up to latest dates, which from Liverpool were to May 6, but Austria, France, and Sardinia were rapidly marching their armies to the field on which their differences will unquestionably have to be settled by the shedding of blood. Nothing short of that will satisfy them.

For the information of our readers who may be interested in the progress of events, we publish in this number the manifestoes of Napoleon, Francis Joseph, and Victor Emmanuel, their address to their respective armies, &c., which set forth the views of those sovereigns respectively in relation to the war into which each considers himself forced.

The following will give some idea of the state of affairs and the movements of the troops composing the several armies to latest dates:

TURIN, April 30, 1859.

Yesterday was a day of profound calm in Turin, which has looked like a deserted village during the two days that have elapsed since the last troops left it; and I actually heard one or two credulous persons whisper something about the probability of peace. Idle dreams, upset by the evening's realities! News came of the Austrians having crossed the Ticino, at Gravelona and other points, and Casale was said to be threatened. From information which subsequently reached me, however, it appeared that only small bodies of troops had entered Piedmont, for the purpose, probably, of repairing the roads which had been intersected at short intervals by deep trenches, and incumbered by the trees that grew at their sides, and which had been felled and dropped across them.

There was no reason for believing that Casale was menaced more than any other point, except Gravelona, which is about three miles from the Ticino, and to which the largest detachment seems to have crossed, is about the nearest point of the frontier to that fortress. If the accounts that have reached me from persons who were lately at Casale be correct, that place is in no condition to resist a serious attack. It was expected that the Austrians would cross in force early this morning.

I am writing at an early hour, and can as yet add nothing to the heads of information sent to you last night by telegraph, and which I hope have by this time reached you, although I dare not feel too confident of it, owing to the vast mass of messages which, at 11 p.m., were waiting transmission. I mentioned the arrival of French troops. Not to overstate numbers, I will estimate at 70,000 those which are this morning in the Sardinian States, divided between Genoa (probably some of those may have gone on to Alessandria), Susa and Turin, for they have begun to arrive here.

I have just returned from witnessing the entrance of the first installment, the Nineteenth battalion of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. The National Guards were under arms at six this morning to receive them. It was past eight before they arrived, and at a little before nine they marched down the Via Santa Teresa, which leads direct from the railway terminus into the heart of the city. The reception they met was enthusiastic. The windows were thronged, chiefly by women, and flowers rained upon them. Most of the French had a small bouquet or a flower stuck in the muzzle of their rifles. From all sides the population thronged to see them pass. They were greeted as they moved onward by a running fire of cheers and clapping of hands. Passing down the Via Nuova, they marched round those sides of the Piazza di Castello, in front of the King's Palace and of the Ministers, and up the Via di Porto to their allotted quarters.

It is said that several more trains full will arrive to-day. Marshal Canrobert and General Neil arrived yesterday, and took up their quarters in the Royal Palace. Marshal Brequet d'Hillies has landed at Genoa. The troops disembarked at the last named place have met the most cordial reception from the people.

The French seem to be transporting most of those troops that come from Marseilles and Toulon on board men-of-war. Among others, according to the Genoa papers, the Bretagne and the Napoleon entered that port the day before yesterday. At the same time I see it mentioned in another paper that our Admiralty is advertising for transport for two regiments to the Mediterranean. There are, probably, good reasons for this, but, to those ignorant of them, it seems as if the French made their men-of-war more generally useful than we do.

Since I communicated this letter, other French troops have arrived, and one sees soldiers and officers about the streets, the former fraternizing with the National Guards and with a few stray Piedmontese soldiers still here.—As far as my observation goes, the French have every reason to be well pleased with their reception in Turin.

At 3 this afternoon, a battalion of the 43d Infantry marched down to the Genoa station, amid the cheers of the mob, and were sent off by train. A detachment of another regiment shortly afterward followed.

It is reported that the King will leave this to-morrow for the front. Yesterday he went down to Chivasso and the Dora, with Gen Canrobert and Neil, to inspect the defensive works erected on that part of the line, where a Sardinian force is stationed. The probable movements and plan of campaign of the Austrians give rise to much speculation; but, of course, nothing is known. The prevalent idea seems to be that they will attack on several points at once; but I doubt if, even at the War Office, up to a late hour last night, there was very strong opinion as to what they were likely to do. It is impossible even to speak decidedly as to the relative strength of the two armies, since one, and probably the other also, is continually receiving re-enforcements. With excellent troops and a good knowledge of the country on both sides, it appears as if, barring any violent disparity of numbers, superior generalship must in a great measure carry the day.

TRIESTE, May 2, 1859.

The town of Trieste, together with the surrounding territory, and the districts of Pisino and Gorizia, have been declared in a state of siege.

According to advices from Venice to the 30th ult., General Gyulai has already assumed the functions of Governor General, in the place of Archduke Maximilian.

Venice and Verona have been declared in a state of siege. The hereditary Prince of Tuscany has arrived at Venice.

Advices have also been received from Milan to the 30th ult.

The official Gazette contains a proclamation addressed by General Gyulai to the Sardinian population, to whom it guarantees liberty, honor, security of property, maintenance of the laws and protection.

TURIN, Monday Evening, May 2, 1859.

General Gyulai has imposed on the town of Novara the demand of a heavy contribution of provisions and forage, under pain, in case of non-compliance, of a fine of five times the value of the supply required.

The Austrians have occupied Vercilli.

THE LATEST.

By telegraph from St. John's we have dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst. by the Vigo and Canada. No battle has as yet been fought. A dispatch from Alessandria to the 4th says the Austrians had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambria and Po, and pushed their vanguard as far as Tronzano. They were repulsed with considerable loss in an effort to effect the passage of the Po at Trassinato. The river was much swelled by rain. The rain continued, and the low ground was covered with water.

The dilatoriness of the Austrians excited great surprise. The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

The French in a few days would muster 100,000 troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor Napoleon remains at Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th. There are whispers of martial law in Paris after his departure.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

The Ministerial gain at the English elections is computed at 25.

Baron Humboldt died on May 6.

Several changes have taken place in the French Ministry. Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council. Gen. Randon succeeds to the Ministry of War, and M. Royer becomes President of the Senate. M. Delangle retires from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and the Duke of "Padone" becomes Minister of the Interior.

The London Times, of the 6th, speaking of the military operations, says they have come to no other result than that, after having been seven days on the Sardinian soil, the invaders have not advanced more than thirty-five miles from the frontier river. It seems as though Austria had staked heavily for an opportunity, has won it, and now throws it away. They have gained nothing by their choice of the movements and sudden initiative, except the power of making forced contributions on the enemy's country, while all the positions Sardinia holds are connected by lines of rails with each other, and with Alpine passes into France.

On the 27th inst., writes the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of April 30, his Majesty the Emperor dispatched the subjoined address to the forces of the second army, which, as you are aware, is un-

der the command of the Field Marshal Count Gyulai:

"After fruitless attempts to secure peace for my empire, without compromising its dignity, I am necessitated to have recourse to arms.

With confidence I confide the rights of Austria to the best hands—to the hands of a tried and gallant army.

Your fidelity and bravery, your exemplary discipline, the justice of the cause which you defend, and a glorious past, guarantee to me your success.

Soldiers of the second army! it is for you to secure victory to the spotless flag of Austria. Take with you into battle the blessing of God and the confidence of your Emperor.

FRANCIS JOSEPH."

Yesterday Count Buol addressed a circular dispatch to the diplomatic agents of the Austrian government at foreign courts:

"By her refusal to disarm, Sardinia (it says) has proved that she is resolved to continue her attack on the indisputable rights of Austria, to disturb the tranquility of Europe, and to encourage the hopes of the revolutionary party. The Sardinian government has abused the national feeling of the Italian races. All the germs of discontent in Italy were long assiduously cultivated, and, as soon as they began to spring up, Piedmont took the field as the champion of all the Italian nationalities. Sardinia can never have sincerely wished that Italy should remain in a state of peace and prosperity, for whenever the Italian monarchs have displayed clemency, and shown a spirit of conciliation, she has redoubled her efforts to rouse the evil passions of the people. When the Emperor and Empress were in Italy the public papers were permitted to speak in favor of regicide; and when his Majesty placed his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, at the head of the administration of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the agitators at Turin systematically misrepresented every act performed and every measure taken by that benevolent and generous prince.

Austria is a conservative power, and religion, morality and historical rights are sacred in her eyes. The possessions of Austria in Italy are guaranteed to her by the very powers which gave Genoa to Sardinia. Lombardy was for many years a fief of the German empire, and Venice was given to Austria instead of her Belgian provinces. Sardinia tells us that the real cause of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice is the dominion of Austria on the Po and Adriatic. The right of Austria to Lombardy and Venice is irrefragable, and it will be defended against every attack.

France, which long shared with Sardinia the moral responsibility for the sad state of things in Italy, now openly supports the revolutionary movement which has begun. The second French empire is about to realize its long-cherished ideas, for the throned power in Paris has informed the astonished world that 'political wisdom' will replace those treaties which have so long formed the basis of European international law. The traditions of the first Napoleon have been resuscitated, and Europe is not ignorant of the importance of the struggle which is about to begin."

SARDINIA.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Victor Emmanuel to his troops:

"Soldiers!—Austria, who is increasing her armies on our frontier and threatens to invade our territory because here liberty reigns with order—because, not might, but concord and affection between the people and the sovereign here govern the state—because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo—Austria dares to ask us, who are only armed in self-defense, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency.

That insulting demand received the reply it deserved. I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that you will take an insult to your king and your nation as an insult to yourselves. The announcement I make to you is the announcement of war! Soldiers, to arms!

You will have to face an enemy not new to you. But if brave and disciplined you need not fear the comparison, and you may quote with pride the battles of Goito, Pastrenga, Santa Lucia, Somma-Compagna, and even Custoza, where four brigades alone struggled for three days against five corps d'armee.

I will lead you. We have made each other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion, in the heat of battle, when, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

I am sure that on the field of honor and of glory you will maintain, even add to, your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noted battles, who were your brethren-in-arms on the Tchernaya, and whom Napoleon III, (who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote) sends generously to our assistance in numerous battalions.

March, then, confident in victory, and twine new laurels round your flag, that tricolor, under the folds of which the elite of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of

Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle cry.

VICTOR EMMANUEL."

"Turin, April 27."

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Count Cavour, to Italy. The substance is as follows:

"Austria, who boasts of her love for peace, attacks us by refusing to submit to a European congress. She violates the promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon those brave volunteers who have thronged from every part of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I intrust the cares of government to my well-loved cousin, and draw my sword.

Side by side with our soldiers will fight for liberty and justice those valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally. People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont because she maintained the cause of our common country in the councils of Europe, and because she was not insensible to your groans of agony. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she never respected. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may conscientiously fulfill the oath I took upon my father's grave.

Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy."

A Turin correspondent says that the farewell interview of Baron Kellersberg, the Austrian representative, with Count Cavour, was characterized by perfect courtesy. "I hope, M. le Baron," said the Count, "that we shall see you here again under happier circumstances."

AUSTRIA.

The subjoined manifesto, in the *Weiner Zeitung* of April 29, was posted at the corners of the principal streets of Vienna:

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO—TO MY PEOPLE.

"I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts (anfendungen) which for a series of years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my Crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point (auf ihrem Hohepunkte angelangt). By so doing I have fulfilled the painful (schwere) but unavoidable duty of a sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an Omnipotent God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure.

"More than ten years ago the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offense being given—entered the Lombardo Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation (reichte die Hand zur Verschuerg). I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory, I encroached on no right which belongs to the Crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations.—I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee.

"The blood which my army shed for the honor and the right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace (dem Frieden brachte Ich das Blut meiner Armees zum Opfer). The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity which increased from year to year, and perfidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

"Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe. I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my provinces and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well-meant mediations of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a part to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the Royal Government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them, with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere, and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my Government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the

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